

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
AT TO-DAY'S STATE FAIR
Farmer's Day Gives Promise of a
Record-Breaking Crowd.

65th YEAR
VOLUME 65
NUMBER 296

BOSTON CLUB WINS BASEBALL CLASSIC AND CHAMPIONSHIP

Harry Hooper's Invincible
Stick Spells Defeat for
Philadelphia.

CIRCUIT DRIVE IN NINTH
ENDS HOPES OF QUAKERS

World's Series Comes to Close in
Batting Bee Throughout
Fifth Game.

SECOND VICTORY FOR FOSTER

Fans Say Moran Threw Away All
Chance When He Failed to
Send in Alexander.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—In the fading sunlight of a beautiful October afternoon, Harry Hooper, of Capota, Cal., yearning for the Golden Gate with all the fervor of a native son, decided to bring the world's series of 1915 to a close. Hooper earns a tidy little livelihood each summer by covering right field for the Boston Red Sox, of the American Baseball League. The honor of his club and the honor of his league were at stake this afternoon when he came to bat for the last time in the fifth game of a wonderfully hard-fought series—a game tied fast and hard. "Colonel" Eppa Jephtha Rixey, of Charlottesville, Va., was hurrying for the faltering Phillies, and there was one out in the ninth inning when Hooper faced the crowd and the paw. The "Colonel" made the batter look foolish as he broke two fast curves over the plate for called strikes, and the home rosters were howling in glee. This noisy approval evidently made Rixey overconfident, for a moment later he grooved one. There was a swish, a crash of hickory against homicide and a white streak headed for the center field stands. The ball hit the ground and then bounded into the crowd, and Hooper trotted around the bases.

The Phillies still were due a turn at bat, but there was not a soul among the more than 20,000 crowded in the park who did not know that the Boston Sox had won another championship of the world. Four games to one. Flustered, but still fighting, the standard-bearers of the National League went through the formality of completing the last inning, but not a man got to first.

PROVES BATTING BEE
FROM FIRST INNING

This game was one to stir the blood. It was a battle from the jump, with the issue ever in the balance. Twice it seemed that Philadelphia had a winning margin, but twice the Red Sox hammered their way to equal terms. Flung up three runs in the eighth and ninth innings, they got the decision, 5 to 4.

It was a batting bee, in which the Phillies got an early start. Their big war clubs were rining merrily when the Red Sox took a hand in the affray. From that time forward there was a crashing, clouting chorus that sounded a sweet symphony in the ears of the fans. For the first time in the series, the sound of home runs was heard in the land. The Boston hitters got the range of the field stands in right and center and sent the ball over them three times. Hooper got two of the home runs, and Lewis another for Boston.

The Philadelphia players, who had their batting sights carefully trained on the stand and close-set fences long before the series began, valiantly tried to meet the invaders at the home run game. Ludrus lifted one high over the right field wall in the fourth, but here the heavy firing of the home folks ended, and for the last five innings there was never a threat of Philadelphia tallies. The short fences of the little Philly park, looked forward to as a benefit to the home players, proved in the end their undoing. Cravath, home run monarch of the National League, was expected to break up several hitters with smashes out of the lot, but he got his long hits in Boston, where they were spared for sensational ones, and before the home crowds "Gavvy" could only whiff the air when the fans were frantic for a hit. He had an ideal chance to-day in the first when the bases were full and nobody out, but hit into a double play. His halo was decidedly lop-sided at this time, but when he ignominiously gained twice thereafter, it was swept entirely away.

BOSTON ALWAYS LITTLE
AHEAD OF QUAKERS

All through this world's series the Red Sox have been just a step ahead to win. They lost their first meeting with Alexander, but thereafter were not to be d. d. When the Philadelphia team fielded brilliantly, the Boston players shone with just that greater degree of radiance which narrowly separates the winner from the loser. When the Philadelphia pitching was at-fight, the Boston twirling was just a little slack. And to-day when the long, silent bats of the Phillies began a hitting song of hits and singles, the Boston bats crashed in more strident tones. Never very far above their rivals in any one of the five games, the men of the American League in the last four starts were always just within the shadowy line of success. It was a hard series for the Phillies to lose, but a brilliant victory for the Boston Sox.

Supposedly outclassed from the start, with the exception of one star pitcher, the Phillies fought stubbornly and desperately, and were not without plenty of chances to win each game they lost. The drive, the "punch," the ultimate smash was missing, however. It seemed that the tide was about to turn to the Phillies this afternoon, when

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

Richmond Times-Dispatch

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

WEATHER
PAGE 3—CLOUDY
PRICE, 2 CENTS

Another Zeppelin Raid Over London

Eight Persons Killed and Thirty-four Injured, But Small Material Damage.

LONDON, October 13.—Zeppelin airships have made another raid over London, dropping bombs. Eight persons are declared to have been killed and about thirty-four injured. The material damage done is said to have been small.

The Home Office shortly after midnight made the following report:

"A Zeppelin raid was made yesterday evening over a portion of the London area when a certain number of incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped. The material damage done was small. A few fires resulted, but they were quickly put out by the fire brigade. The admiralty will issue a statement to-day when particulars are available."

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"These figures include all the casualties reported at 11:45 o'clock Wednesday evening."

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RICHMOND DAY IS CLIMAX OF FAIR

Immense Throng of Visitors
Fills Grounds Day and
Night.

ATTENDANCE RECORD BROKEN

Art Smith Completes Series of
Sensational Flights—Baxter
Adams Goes Up To-Day.

Richmond Day at the State Fair was a huge success, which not only confirmed the predictions of the more optimistic among the officers and directors of the association, but surpassed the hopes of the most sanguine. From the time the gates were opened in the morning until a late hour at night a tide of humanity poured in through every entrance. The throng was largest at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time it numbered probably 60,000. Many thousands who spent the morning and early afternoon hours enjoying the fair departed at dusk, but other thousands, flocking from all parts of the city and all parts of the State, took their places.

The amusement place, Wahoo Lane, was so congested at times that it was almost impassable. This condition obtained for hours during the afternoon and evening.

SPRIT OF GAYETY
PERVADES THE MULTITUDE

The exhibit buildings were crowded throughout the day. The shows and amusement devices in the obelisk lanes of Wahoo were thronged to their capacity. The spirit of gayety pervaded the multitude. The discomforts of overcrowding were forgotten. Everybody was happy. Everybody agreed with everybody else that the State Fair of 1915 was the biggest, greatest, grandest and most glorious ever. It looked like a big day all day, it did—and it looked like a big night last night.

The grand stand overflowed with delighted spectators in the afternoon and again at night. The grand stand has an actual "easy seating" capacity of 3,500, but in an emergency affords accommodations for about 4,500. It was required to meet the emergency to the limit yesterday. Approximately 2,000 persons, unable to get seats, stood in the space between the stand and the race track while the races and free shows were on. Other thousands were accommodated in the bleachers west of the grand stand.

Snap and vim marked the performances given on the two big stages, and the races were all that the most exacting could expect. The numerous attractions provided by the fair managers evoked frequent and vociferous demonstrations of approval.

ART SMITH GIVES
FINAL EXHIBITION

Art Smith, the dare-devil aviator, gave his final exhibition yesterday. The bird-man thrilled the multitude with a series of new hazardous stunts with his flying machine. After ascending several thousand feet, Smith circled the race course twice in the afternoon, and, steering to a point that gave every person within the gates an unobstructed view, he proceeded to show his contempt for all the laws of gravitation.

Among the feats he performed were flying his plane wing over wing, executing the "side roll," flying the plane tail first, throwing the "back loop," looping the loop and, finally, describing in a vertical descent, an almost perfect spiral. The exhibition was repeated in many of its dangerous figures at night when with pyrotechnic effects he added to its picturesque and spectacular phases.

GOVERNOR STUART SPENDS
AFTERNOON AT FAIR GROUNDS

Governor Henry C. Stuart made his first visit to the fair yesterday, important official duties having prevented him from attending earlier in the week. The Governor arrived in his automobile unattended. He was strolling leisurely and alone in front of the grand stand shortly after the noon hour before his presence was discovered by the throng. He was above his head, where his injury received surgical attention, and he was able to leave an hour later.

Spectators in the grand stand witnessed another accident yesterday afternoon, the third occurring on the race track this week. Sidney Holloway, a negro jockey, whose home is in Charlottesville, fell from his horse, breaking his collarbone. The jockey was taken to the emergency hospital, where his injury received surgical attention, and he was able to leave an hour later.

GOOD ORDER IS KEPT
BY IMMENSE THROG

In view of the crush of humanity in Wahoo Lane and the overcrowding in the exhibit buildings, the security of accidents and the good order maintained are commented upon as most remarkable. Captain George W. Epps, of the second police district, who is in command of the police at the fair, expressed himself last night as delighted with the manner in which the grounds were policed by the corps of police operating under Sergeant C. C. Sherry.

The police arrested several disorderly men during the day, but in each instance the man arrested was under the influence of liquor.

At the emergency hospital Dr. J. B.

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

IT PAYS TO TRAVEL YORK RIVER LINE

To Baltimore and beyond. Excellent steamship service. Only \$2.50 one way; \$4.50 round trip. Delightful sail up Chesapeake Bay.

DELCASSE LEAVES FRENCH MINISTRY

His Retirement Followed by
Decisive Vote of Confidence
for Government.

VIVIANI TAKES NEW BURDEN

Result Comes After Turbulent
Session, in Which War
Policy Is Criticized.

PARIS, October 13.—The government, of which Rene Viviani is the head, received a decisive vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies to-night, 372 to 9, after a long and exciting session, in which the government's war policy, particularly that relating to the Balkans, was severely criticized by leaders representing the important committees of foreign, military and naval affairs.

The debate was signalized at the outset by an announcement by Premier Viviani of the resignation of M. Delcasse as the Foreign Minister of France, which had been accepted. M. Viviani assuming the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in addition to the presidency of the council.

The final vote did not disclose the extent of the opposition to the government, as those who led the attack withheld their votes on the ground that the government had not presented a sufficient explanation to permit members to vote intelligently. The result was none the less considered a notable tribute to the strength of the ministry at the moment of losing the minister who had shaped the foreign policies throughout the war, and because of a concerted movement against the entire ministry.

BETWEEN 120 AND 130
DEPUTES FAIL TO VOTE

Between 120 and 130 deputies abstained from voting. These included most of the unified Socialists. Twenty of them, however, voted for the government.

The dissenting nine were made up of four unified Socialists and five socialist radicals. The session was one of the most turbulent in recent years, the disorder becoming so great while the final vote was being taken that the president left the chamber and the lights were extinguished in order to suppress the violent outbreaks of one of the opposing members.

The chief argument of the opposition was directed against the government's alleged lack of foresight in attempting to avert Bulgaria's understanding with Germany, and lack of energy in failing to arrange for an ample landing force at Saloniki to offset the German and Bulgarian move in the Balkans.

In a ringing reply, M. Viviani defended the course of the government. He declared that it was obliged not only to consult the parliamentary committees, but to maintain the good faith of its position with the allied governments, which did not permit it to lay a complete explanation of all the military policies before Parliament. He declared M. Delcasse's resignation was not due to any discord in the ministry, as M. Delcasse had always assented to the various steps taken.

RESIGNATION AROUSES
WIDESPREAD COMMENT

Foreign Minister Delcasse's resignation aroused widespread comment in diplomatic and parliamentary quarters in France, owing to the prominent part he had taken in shaping the foreign policy of the government since the first months of the war, when he assumed his place at the head of the Foreign Office. His retirement at this particular moment, when the Balkan crisis has become acute, caused some surprise, though those closely identified with governmental affairs were not entirely unprepared for the change.

One of the main reasons assigned for his retirement is that he is suffering greatly from fatigue, amounting to nervous exhaustion, which has resulted from the burden of anxieties in deciding France's foreign policy.

Premier Viviani virtually has been directing the foreign affairs of the country in the last five days, since it was announced that M. Delcasse was indisposed.

WILSON SPREADS MORTAR

Lays Corner-Stone of Memorial Amphitheater Being Erected to Nation's Dead in Arlington.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Wilson laid the corner-stone to-day of the memorial amphitheater being erected in honor of the nation's soldier and sailor dead at Arlington National Cemetery. The President made no address, but personally spread mortar underneath the stone before it was lowered into place.

Secretary Daniels presided, and delivered an address, in which he declared America loved peace, but loved liberty even more.

President Wilson was greeted with applause by the several hundred veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars and other spectators.

Secretary Daniels said American gratitude dedicated the amphitheater as a temple to the brave men whose sacrifice preserved forever the Union of States.

"It is a substantial symbol, expressive of the national appreciation of valor," he said. "It is a recognition of the grand democracy of the dead. It marks the eternal citizenship of the republic, that the home of Lee is the burial place of the glorious company of Grant's invincible army, and the equally brave soldiers who fought with Lee."

Revolution in Guatemala.
NEW ORLEANS, October 13.—Revolution has broken out in Guatemala, and fighting is in progress in the States of San Marcos, Huehuetenango and Peten, according to advices received here by the Guatemalan junta of the "revolutionary committee."

President Will Ask \$400,000,000 for National Defense

French Official Retires

To Urge Upon Congress
Military and Naval
Policy of Continuing
Character.



THEOPHILE DELCASSE.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Four hundred million dollars for national defense—an increase of approximately \$140,000,000 over last year—is the amount President Wilson and his advisers at present estimate should be appropriated by the next Congress for the army and navy.

As the date—Friday—for completion of the annual estimates draws near the President is giving preliminary consideration to the national-defense budget, out of which it is hoped to lay down a stronger naval program than the United States ever has authorized in its history, and similarly a larger provision for the military establishment than has been customary in time of peace.

The President has had before him for several weeks the outlines of a military policy of continuing character framed by Secretary Garrison after more than a year's study with officers of the general staff. With it the President is in hearty accord. While the details have not been revealed, a substantial increase in the regular army, probably from 87,000 to at least 120,000 men, and the creation of a reserve of perhaps 400,000 through short-term enlistment service are said to be parts of the army plan.

As yet the exact appropriation to be recommended for the army and navy, respectively, has not been fixed. Indications are that the army's budget of \$110,000,000 last year will be increased by at least \$20,000,000, while Secretary Daniels is figuring on obtaining a \$100,000,000 increase over the navy appropriation of \$148,000,000 last year.

HOPE TO BRING TOTAL
WITHIN \$400,000,000 MARK

When the President and the Secretaries of War and Navy confer next week, it is understood, an effort will be made to bring the total sum within the \$400,000,000 mark, as at present the combined total which the two branches of the service will submit to the President, it is said, would make about \$450,000,000. If the needs of the two services can be cut to \$400,000,000, the total increase over last year would be about \$140,000,000. The general view in administration quarters now is that a bond issue will be proposed as a means of meeting the added expense.

The President's determination to urge upon Congress in his next message a defense program to cost about \$400,000,000 has been emphasized in high official quarters in the last few days, saying the American people were convinced that the United States should be very adequately prepared, not for war, but for defense.

Much interest is manifest in the conferences the President intends having with members of Congress, at which it is believed the procedure for the army and navy bills will be discussed. Both will be given right of way over all legislation in the House, that several months' time will be saved for the construction of the navy and for the strengthening of the army.

PROJECT TO BECOME LAW,
MUST ORIGINATE IN HOUSE

"This is one of the legislative projects which, to be a law, must originate in the lower house. The Constitution provides that all bills for revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. It is not seen how this court can disregard information furnished by proceedings itself."

"It is most unsatisfactory to ground decision upon so technical a point, but such it is. This finding disposes of the case, and I must leave undisturbed the arguments, equally able and instructive, upon the other and permanent branch of the litigation."

Concerning the contention of government attorneys that the act was designed primarily to prevent speculation in cotton futures, Judge Hough said it was immaterial what intent was behind the act, so long as Congress had labeled it a tax measure.

After reports of the decision reached cotton traders there was a sharp break in the market. Until then cotton had been firm, with January contracts selling more than \$15.00 a bale over Monday's closing, but news of the decision carried prices down almost to Monday's levels.

Later the opinion was expressed that the decision would not effect existing contracts, and rallies of from ten to fifteen points followed. The market remained unsteady until the close, however, and opinions upon the effect of the decision were divergent.

MONEY COLLECTED MAY
HAVE TO BE REFUNDED

The cotton futures' act became operative February 18, and if the higher courts sustain Judge Hough, or if the government does not appeal, all of the money collected under the law will have to be refunded.

Although the act placed a tax of 2 cents a pound upon all transactions in cotton for future delivery, it was originally avowed by its sponsors as being a measure designed to prevent speculation in cotton futures.

DECLINES TO INDICATE
COURSE OF GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Attorney-General Gregory declined to-night to indicate whether the Department of Justice would appeal from the decision of Judge Hough holding the cotton futures' act unconstitutional.

It is believed in official circles, however, that an appeal will be taken.

French